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SIT-DOWN DEMONSTRATION IN WYNDHAM STREET

EMERGENCY UNIT AND COMMANDOS CALLED OUT

CHINESE MINERS FROM NEI DEMAND PAYMENT FROM DUTCH CONSUL

THE EMERGENCY UNIT AND A COMPANY OF COMMANDOS, ARMED WITH BATONS, WERE CALLED OUT THIS MORNING TO CORDON OFF PART OF WYNDHAM STREET OUTSIDE THE S. C. M. POST BUILDING DURING A SIT-DOWN DEMONSTRATION THERE BY 200 CHINESE MINING REPATRIATES FROM THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

The Police officers and Commandos were formed up across the Queen's Road entrance to Wyndham Street and at the junction of Wyndham and Wellington Streets and the street is closed to pedestrians.

According to the Police, another 1,400 repatriates from Aberdeen are expected to join the demonstrators during this afternoon. They are marching from Aberdeen with banners and flags.

The 200 repatriates marched from the To Yuen Hostel, West Point, this morning, carrying banners, with the intention of demonstrating outside the Dutch Consulate, in Shell House, against rejection by the Dutch Consul of their demands for payment for work done at Dutch-owned mines during the Japanese occupation of the Dutch Indies.

It is learned that the Dutch Consul this morning met 400 of the 1,700 repatriates—who have been housed in a camp at Aberdeen and the To Yuen Hostel for several weeks—at the To Yuen Hostel and later went to Aberdeen to see the repatriates there to inform them that he could not meet some of their demands.

After the Consul had left, 200 of the repatriates marched with banners to Shell House and were directed to Wyndham Street about 10.45 a.m. by Police officers under DCP Calliote and ASP Luscombe. The Emergency Unit was called out and took up positions in Wyndham Street while the intending demonstrators squatted on the pavement.

The Commandos arrived at 1 p.m. after it had been learned that the repatriates at Aberdeen intended joining the demonstrators.

The repatriates claim that they were engaged by Dutch mining firms prior to the Pacific war, it was stated. With the fall of the NEI to the Japanese they continued to work for the

Anti-Allied Riot In Trieste

Trieste, Nov. 3.—Disorders lasting over three hours took place in Trieste to-day when 10,000 Italians staged a demonstration on the streets after High Mass had been celebrated in honour of the city's patron saint, Giusto.

Mounted police, led by a British regimental sergeant major, started to disperse the crowd massed near the Allied Military Government headquarters where there were shouts of "out with all foreigners," and "civilisation and democracy."

No injuries were reported. The crowd in the first stage of the demonstrations tried to invade the Yugoslav quarters of Trieste, but they were sent back by the local police who made about a dozen arrests.

Later British and American military police joined the local police in dispersing the crowds of Italians still thronging the centre of the city. Slav quarters remained quiet.—Reuter.

The Italian police were forced to charge the crowds from horseback adds United Press. Serious injuries were reported.

Spotting one British official on horseback some members of the crowd shouted: "Trieste is just like India." One person stuck a hot pin into the British official's horse.

REDS RESUME OFFENSIVE IN SHANTUNG

Tsingtao, Nov. 3.—With the arrival of fresh reinforcements, Communist troops on the Shantung peninsula have resumed their offensive against Weihsen and Kaomi, 90 and 140 kilometres, respectively west of Tsingtao on the Tsinan-Tsingtao Railway.

It is generally believed that the Communist troops' object is to prevent more Government troops from driving northwards to Chefoo.

After their recovery of Hsushui, 15 miles north of Paoting, Government troops are continuing their advance in the direction of Paoyuan.

Reports received this afternoon disclosed heavy losses in men by the Communists at Hsushui. The heaviest casualty list was suffered at Troho and Meichoway where the Communists attempted to put up a stand. In the Lalshui area, 40 miles north-east of Paoting, Government

forces are in hot pursuit of the retreating Communist troops.

More than 2,000 Communist troops are reportedly taking up positions at Tungting, seven miles north-east of Lalshui, while other Communist forces are said to be massing at Lalchikow, 15 miles east of Paoting.

Government units also are successfully mopping up isolated Communist groups in the Tatung area. A number of villages including Kou-chuan, Yungtingchuan and Tung-challing, all within 15 miles south-west of Tatung, were cleared of Communist forces yesterday.

Meanwhile, a survey of the mining areas near Tatung showed that the Communists had destroyed a considerable amount of equipment.—Central News.

Former Rumanian Premier, Not Held Prisoner On Cyprus

Cyprus, Nov. 3.—Gen Nicolas Radescu, the former Rumanian Prime Minister and well-known figure in the Balkans, who is now in Cyprus, is free to leave the island by any method for any country into which he has obtained facilities, declared the Colonial Secretary of Cyprus, Mr Roland E. Turnbull, to-day.

Gen Radescu had been reported earlier as saying that Britain was making no move to obtain a visa for him to go to a foreign country, and he was being kept in Cyprus against his will.

The Colonial Secretary's statement was made following reports in Cyprus that plans were under way for Radescu to board a sailing ketch for Italy, and Mr Turnbull said that to his knowledge "the authorities have neither been approached nor have they knowledge of the plan."

Radescu, who recently expressed his intention of travelling to Switzerland to carry on what he called "the fight against Communism," has for the past month been staying at a modest hotel in Nicosia, following a minor operation.

He arrived in Cyprus on June 15 of this year after a secret air dash from Bucharest, covering the 750 miles in an ancient Savoia Marchetti biplane, without a compass or chronometer and using an old school atlas for a chart. His pilot was a pre-war night-flying instructor.

Radescu, who is 70 years of age, said after he landed that he realised that he could no longer remain in Rumania when the attempt was made on his life in Bucharest in May.

It is recalled that Radescu, after the armistice with Russia, took refuge in the British Legation in Bucharest on March 9, 1945, three days after he handed over the Premiership to Dr Petre Groza. His Government had resigned after disagreements with the National Democratic Front culminated in disturbances in the country.

Moscow radio reports on July 27 this year said that Radescu was the so-called "Slovak State" during the German occupation, contains 113 charges, for each of which the death penalty is provided, said the Prague Radio to-night.

The indictment was presented to the court yesterday, the Radio added. Tiso, who was handed over to the Czechoslovak Government last year, is accused with his government of supporting the Czech Republic by forming a separate Slovak state, collaborating with the Germans, waging war on the Soviet Union, treason and numerous war crimes.—Reuter.

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Arculli Case Sentence Reconsidered

It was announced by the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Blackall, at the Criminal Sessions this morning, that the sentence of three years' imprisonment passed on F. M. el Arculli, journalist, last Thursday would date from October 19, 1945, when he was arrested by the British Authorities.

Arculli had been on trial for seven alleged offences under the Defence Regulations. He was acquitted of six and sentenced on the first count only after a 6-1 verdict.

When the Sessions opened this morning the Chief Justice, addressing Arculli, said: "I have given further consideration to the plea for

ARAB-JEWISH CLASH IN PALESTINE

Jerusalem, Nov. 3. (UP).—A Government communiqué to-day announced that two Jews and two Arabs were killed and nine Jews wounded in the first Arab-Jewish clash in the Holy Land since 1939.

Other informants said that at least 20 Jews and Arabs were wounded.

The fighting occurred at Huley Swamp in northernmost Palestine. Jews who went into the swamp to establish a new settlement were fired upon by Arabs from neighbouring villages. The Jews returned fire and the battle lasted until troops and police arrived.

leniency forwarded by your Counsel (Mr A. P. Rajah) and the evidence in mitigation, and on reflection I think the fact that you were imprisoned by the Japanese in 1945 does indicate that you were not a very active informer nor a very satisfactory one from their point of view.

"In view of this, and also of the evidence of Mr Henry Ching, the Court has decided that your sentence should run from the date of your arrest by the British Authorities—that is October 19, 1945."

Arculli: "Thank you, my lord." Mr Rajah and Mr A. Lonsdale (prosecuting Counsel) were also in Court.

EDITOR KIDNAPPED

Milan, Nov. 3.—Emilio Ubezio, architect and editor of the weekly newspaper Siringa, a strong supporter of the Right-wing Uomo Qualunque (Common Man movement) was kidnapped and beaten up while travelling on a train bound for Novara in the early hours of yesterday morning, it was reported to-day.

He was dragged from the train about ten minutes after it had stopped at Prato Sesia and was taken to a hut in the hills where he was questioned and threatened with death if he did not stop issuing Siringa. He was released late last night, when he reported the incident.—Reuter.

MONTGOMERY IN DELHI



Field Marshal Lord Montgomery of Alamein visited Delhi earlier this year on a short visit to India at the invitation of the Viceroy. The CIGS took the opportunity to discuss matters affecting British troops, and also met Mr M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League and Dr Azad, of the Congress Party.

Picture shows Field Marshal Montgomery, Lord Wavell and Sir Claude Auchinleck in the Viceroy's Gardens, Delhi.

Britain And U.S. Want Broader Greek Government

Athens, Nov. 2 (UP).—The United States and Britain openly stepped into the snarled Greek political situation to-day when U.S. Ambassador McVagh and British Ambassador Norton called on Premier Tsaldaris in his office and informed him it was the desire of their Governments that he immediately broaden his Government to include the Opposition as a most important step toward ending the disorder in Greece which is most embarrassing to the United States and Britain.

It was learned from American quarters that the two Ambassadors informed Tsaldaris that the United States and Britain were most disappointed he was unable to reach agreement with the Opposition after the two-week talks and suggested that quick action was necessary to prevent Greece's single party iron-handed rule become the subject of international friction at the United Nations Organisation in New York.

Tsaldaris' insistence that the Populist Party hold all the important Cabinet posts had been the chief stumbling block in the attempts to obtain a coalition government. His arguments are well founded constitutionally since his is the majority party in Parliament, but it was pointed out by both Ambassadors to-day that concessions must be made or political unity is impossible.

Planes for Greece
Athens, Nov. 3 (UP).—Press reports said the British Government has promised to supply Greece with 300 war planes.

New Cabinet Formed
Athens, Nov. 3.—Mr Constantin Tsaldaris, the Greek Prime Minister, was to-night submitting to King George of the Hellenes a list of his new re-shuffled cabinet. The ministers will be sworn in either late to-night or to-morrow, Athens News Agency reported.

Mr Tsaldaris had a two-hour talk with King George at the Palace at mid-day to-day. He discussed the Cabinet re-shuffle and "other subjects" it is reported.—Reuter.

Warning Note On 1946-47 World Food Position

Washington, Nov. 3.—World food production from 1946-1947 harvests may slightly exceed the pre-war average, the United States Department of Agriculture predicted, but added a warning that careful utilisation of the available export surpluses will be needed to avert another acute near-famine next spring.

In an exhaustive report covering the prospects in all the main food producing nations of the world, the Department said the overall output should be about 7 per cent above last year's low production, but "the production level in the war and drought devastated areas is still far below the average, and food imports will continue to be urgent."

The demand for exporting countries is likely to be greater as great during this year's last while the exportable surpluses in terms of calories may not be larger.

Bread grain supplies available for export will be somewhat smaller than last year because of the reduction of stocks and rice supplies available from the exporting areas may be no larger.

Supplies of sugar, fats, and oils and fish, are likely to be greater but these increases will be partially offset by smaller exports of meat, dairy products and eggs.

Following their decision to halt procuring American supplies for foreign governments, the Department added: "More than four-fifths of the prospective 1947 food exports from the United States are expected to be on a cash or credit basis whereas in the first half of 1946 nearly half of the United States agricultural exports consisted of Lend-Lease and other war-connected non-commercial shipments."—Reuter.

Czech Soccer Side Loses To Services

Berlin, Nov. 3.—British Combined Services beat Czechoslovakia 3-1 in the Inter-Allied Football Tournament to-day.

Combined Services led 0-0 at half-time.—Reuter.

Uncertain Atmosphere Over This Week's UNO And Big Four Sessions

NEW YORK, Nov. 3. (UP).—The Big Four Foreign Ministers to-morrow commence meetings in the palatial Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, while a few miles away, at Lake Success, members of the United Nations General Assembly go into the 12th day of work on the lengthy 56-item agenda.

Over both gatherings hangs the uncertainty engendered by repeated evidence of the split between the Slavic Powers and the Western Bloc on almost every major issue—an uncertainty which the deliberations of the Assembly so far have done little if anything to dispel.

The General Assembly last Friday, after nine days' general debate, broke up into committees and got down to hard work on various complaints' disputes, suggestions and positive proposals on its agenda.

Despite the multiplicity of subjects so far discussed by the Assembly and its committees, the basic issue dividing the nations were very clear by the end of this week.

No matter what particular item was under debate, discussion eventually got around to at least one of the four major preoccupations of delegates: atomic energy and disarmament, the veto power, Franco Spain and Allied troops on non-Communist territory.

Russia's Vyacheslav Molotov again advanced the Soviet theory that the atom bomb should be outlawed immediately and the United States destroy the entire stockpile. His proposal was echoed by the Soviet satellites.

Mr Warren Austin (United States), in immediate rebuttal, emphasised that the United States still stood by the "Baruch Plan" for gradual disclosure of atomic secrets and eventual destruction of bombs only after adequate safeguards and a system of international inspection were set up.

Disarmament
Russia and the United States were close together on the mutual desire for world disarmament, but here again the question of inspection entered. The Soviets made no mention of inspection to insure compliance, while this was the key note of the United States plan for disarmament.

The question of Spain came up again, and again in the Assembly problem that the Security Council, in meeting early this week, would "unseal" itself of the Spanish question, leaving the way open for Assembly action.

The temper of delegates concerning the Spanish question and the large number of demands for definite action against Franco indicated a strong probability that some conditions (Continued on Page 4)

Italian Protest Against Peace Treaty Terms

London, Nov. 3.—The Italian Government will hand a note to the Big Four Foreign Ministers in New York next Friday stating that the proposed Allied peace treaty for Italy does not agree with the principles of the Atlantic Charter, Rome radio said to-day, quoting an interview by a United States News Agency with the Italian Foreign Minister, Pietro Nenni.

The note, which will outline Italy's objections to the treaty will be handed to the Foreign Ministers by Professor Alberto Tarchiani, the Italian Ambassador to the United States, the radio said.

Nenni, as quoted by Rome radio, said the main points of the note were: 1. The treaty did not agree with the principles of the Atlantic Charter by which all nations under Nazi oppression, and especially Italy, were asked to associate themselves with the war effort of the United Nations; 2. the demarcation line between Italy and Yugoslavia, the free state of Trieste, with its frontiers, and also, in a smaller measure, the western frontier adjustments with France, do not protect Italy's territorial integrity.—Reuter.

TRIAL OF BRITISH WAR BRIDE

Las Vegas, Nevada, Nov. 3 (UP).—A jury of eight men and four women recessed for deliberations at 2.10 a.m. (local time) to-day in the case of Bridget Waters, green-eyed British war bride accused of shooting her American husband last Labour Day.

The jury, which has been in session since 4.30 p.m. Saturday, retired for the night and will resume deliberations at 9 a.m.

BURMA ANTI-FASCIST LEAGUE EXPELS REDS

Rangoon, Nov. 3.—The Burma anti-Fascist League's Supreme Council last night adopted a resolution expelling the Communist Party of Burma from its membership. Communist members of the Council staged a walk-out before voting.

Stormy scenes occurred during a lengthy debate on the motion. The Communist leader U Thila Pe spoke for three hours defending his party against the accusations made by Thakin Nu, the vice-president of the anti-Fascist People's League.

Maj-Gen Aung San, commenting on the resolution to-day, said, "The Communists have dug their own grave, adding, 'they made a series of blunders and British imperialism is taking advantage of these.'"

Tan Tun the president of the Communist Party said: "On with the revolution" would continue to be his Party's programme. "It is immaterial that the Communists have been expelled from the AFPLE," he declared.

To-day's final session of the three-day anti-Fascist League "Parliament" was not attended by Communist members. The meeting passed a series of resolutions: that the Government should take immediate steps to gain a seat for Burma in the United Nations organization, that the Government send Burmese diplomatic and consular representatives to the world capitals, especially such places as Delhi, Nanking and Bangkok, that foreign interests cease exploitation of Burma's resources, that the Government-sponsored projects such as rice,

(Continued on Page 4)

STOP PRESS

CHINESE MINERS' DEMONSTRATION

Shortly after 2 p.m. the demonstrators from Aberdeen arrived and were conducted, to, On Lan Street where they squatted on the pavements and in the roadway. A car was drawn up at the far end of the street flanked by Commandos.

It is understood that a Jaipur Guard unit is standing by in their barracks.

Up to the time of going to press the demonstration had been orderly and no incidents had been reported. (Earlier reports in Col. 1)

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GREEK EDITOR GIVEN
GAOL TERM FOR
SEDITIONARY ARTICLES

London, Nov. 3 (UP).—The Exchange Telegraph reported from Athens to-day that a special court martial at Salonika had sentenced to life imprisonment a director of the newspaper, "Laliki Phoni," and another director and editor of the same paper to 20 years' imprisonment for publishing seditious articles.

The articles were alleged to have incited Communists to march through the mountain passes to form a new state. The newspaper was suspended but reappeared under a different name.

The agency also reported that the criminal court at Athens had sentenced Michael Krikos, director of the Athens newspaper, "Eleftheri Ellada," to five months' imprisonment and fined him 400,000 drachmas for publishing a defamatory article about M. Stefanopoulos, Minister of Co-ordination.

REFORMING THE NAZIS

Workshops and Theatre in
Internment Camp

Frankfurt, Nov. 2.—Eleven thousand former Nazis—political leaders and members of the SS among them—are running workshops and a theatre holding 450 people in the Darmstadt internment camp, which was yesterday handed over to the German authorities by the American administration.

The Nazis live in tents but the workshops—where anything from toy trains to complete motorcars is made—and sick bays are housed in tropical steel huts supplied by the United States army.

Play performances, recitals and concerts by the camp orchestra are staged in the theatre.

The new German camp officials who took over the camp stressed that the camp was not like Nazi concentration camps—a stage on the road to death but that it was hoped to turn the inmates into "useful members of the new democratic Germany."—Reuter.

EMBASSY BOMB PLOT

Italians Not Implicated,
Say Police

Rome, Nov. 2.—Carmine Belling, Chief of the Political Section of the Rome Police, said to-day there was no confirmation of the rumours alleging that Italian political elements were implicated in the British Embassy outrage on Thursday when time bombs exploded and wrecked two floors of the building.

Police inquiries in Rome were understood to be directed to-day to what is described as an international underground movement with its central office in Rome.

The man who was detained after the Embassy bombing was disclosed to be Ladislav Kral, said to have been born in Bulgaria and described as a stateless person.

Two other persons who are detained, one of them a woman, were believed to have been taken into custody for other reasons.

Sir Noel Charles, British Ambassador, arrived in Rome from London by air to-day.—Reuter.

EXPEDITION INTO LARGE
JUNGLE WASTES OF
CENTRAL BRAZIL

(By Firmino Peribanez)

IN one of the most interesting pioneering enterprises ever attempted in the Western Hemisphere, the Brazilian Government, through the Central Brazil Foundation, is opening up vast virgin territories right in the heart of Brazil in a region heretofore deadly to any white man daring to enter it. Firmino Peribanez, News Manager of the Rio de Janeiro United Press office, is accompanying the expedition and in the following article describes its progress.

A NEW milestone in Brazil's attempt to claim for civilization its vast unexplored hinterland was laid by the Central Brazil Foundation's expedition as it penetrated into totally unknown jungle territory, travelling some 100 miles down the Tanguro River.

We began the descent with 22 men and two boats towards the Kuluene River, with the Xingu our goal. We found enormous tracks of jungle burned down, apparently by the ferocious Catapós Indians as they withdrew before our advance. Everywhere there are birds of dazzling colours and all kinds of game animals, while the rivers are rich with fish, but they also teem with deadly piranhas, and a man in a few minutes, should he fall in the river.

We are the vanguard of the Roncador-Xingu expedition and our goal is to complete the last stage of the present penetration by the Central Brazil Foundation, by building a 9,000 foot air strip on the banks of the Xingu.

WITH a chain of new air strips already behind us assuring the supply of our expedition by air, the Foundation is effectively bringing civilization into what is perhaps the largest unexplored surface on the face of the world, estimated at 200,000 square miles.

It is inhabited by numerous Indian tribes which have never had any contact with civilization.

Tragedy struck the head of our expedition, Col. Matias Vanique, as a stray bullet killed his wife of only five months. He left the expedition to take her body back to her native State of Rio Grande do Sul. Shortly before that, Col. Vanique, spark-plug of the Central Brazil Expedition, had described the Roncador Range of Mountains to this correspondent as the "Brazilian Urals" destined to provide Brazil

U.S. AND CHINA RELIEF

New York, Nov. 2.—The United Service to China, formerly known as the United China Relief, is scheduled to launch a financial campaign in New York this month to raise US\$1,250,000 for Aid-to-China projects.—Central News.

FILIPINO LABOUR UNION

Manila, Nov. 3 (UP).—The Manila Post reported to-day that President Manuel Roxas does not favour unionism among Government employees and workers. If the Government workers strike they will be immediately dismissed, it said.

GERMAN TRAIN SMASH

London, Nov. 2.—The death toll in the rail smash at Tredeben station, near Halle, in the Soviet Zone of Germany, has risen to 28.

The passengers were the last batch of Sudeten Germans to be expelled from Czechoslovakia to Germany. A fault in the points sent the train to a siding and against a buffer, the impact destroying the first three carriages completely. Eighteen persons were injured.—Reuter.

New York, Nov. 2.—Jose Trujillo Seljas, described as the adopted nephew of Gen. Leonidas Trujillo, president of Dominican, was shot dead by a deputy sheriff in disturbances outside a roadside cafe at Bunnell, Florida. It was disclosed at an inquest to-day. The Sheriff said he fired in self-defence.—Reuter.

LAY-OFF IN GIANT
VAUXHALL WORKS
POSSIBLE IN 1947

London, Nov. 3 (UP).—The Sunday Dispatch reported to-day that British's giant Vauxhall automobile manufacturing plant has issued a week-end warning to its 11,000 employees that there was danger of large-scale lay-offs in 1947 as a result of Government's refusal to allocate needed sheet steel.

The Dispatch said Sir Charles Bartlett, managing director of Vauxhall, informed employees in their pay envelope notes that the company's scheduled target of 80,000 vehicles next year would probably be cut back to 55,000.

Sir Charles said the company would do everything possible to ensure production and employment, but 25 per cent cuts appeared inevitable.

The Dispatch said Sir Charles' note added: "This will compel us to have to increase our prices with the consequent danger to employment figures of later periods and we have to adjust ourselves to new rates of production immediately."

Alleged Oppression
Of Chinese In
French Indo-China

Nanking, Nov. 3.—The 600,000 Chinese in Indo-China are still suffering oppression at the hands of the French authorities in defiance of the letter and spirit of the new equal treaty with France concluded with China at the beginning of the year, Mr. Chen Shao-ki, overseas Chinese delegate from Indo-China to the National Federation of Chambers of Commerce, Conference here, declared in a report to the Federation to-day.

Mr. Chen explained that the French authorities are especially unfriendly to Chinese residents because they believe the Chinese residents support the Indo-China independence movement. He added that before the Chinese residents had time to lick the wounds received during the Japanese occupation, they again suffered further losses when the British troops came to accept the Japanese surrender and then again when the French troops came to take over the civil administration, from the British.

Mr. Chen said that before the war Chinese residents in Indo-China did prosperous business. Almost all the navigation companies and rice mills were operated by Chinese. In Cochinchina alone there were no less than 50,000 Chinese shops, mostly dealing in piece goods. The present situation was entirely different. No Chinese piece goods shop was now allowed to keep one bale of cloth. The French Customs will not only confiscate it but also punish the owner by heavily fining him.

The Chinese delegate added that the Chinese in Indo-China collected some 10,000 tons of rice and 8,000,000 piastres last year for relief in their mother country. But all attempts to send the rice and money to China during the past year were frustrated by the French authorities and all negotiations regarding the matter with the French authorities by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs have been of no avail.

Mr. Chen continued that the French have even prohibited Chinese residents from renting funds to their families for domestic use. The Chinese nationals in Indo-China were anxiously hoping the National Government would immediately take action to relieve the hardships and sufferings of the Chinese in Indo-China, stressed Mr. Chen.—Central News.

Defeats Depress
Australian Davis
Cup Hopes

Sydney, Nov. 2 (UP).—Adrian Quist, Australian No. 1 hope for the Davis Cup defence, may be dropped from the team as a result of his surprising defeat, 6-1, 6-0 by John Bromwich in the interstate tennis tourney to-day.

Quist, failing to show anything approaching international standards, probably never played worse in his life. Unless he makes a remarkable improvement his cup prospects are extremely remote.

Third ranker Dinny Pails scored a satisfactory victory over Lionel Brodie, 6-2, 6-4, but fourth ranker Geoff Brown was defeated by William Sidwell, 5-7, 7-5, 6-3.

The results have had a depressing effect on Australia's cup hopes.

PHILIPPINES CHINESE

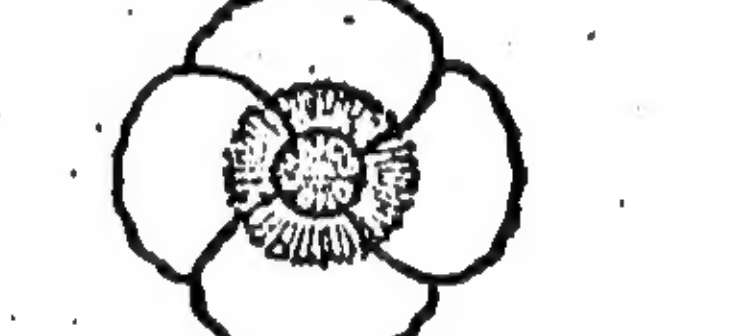
Discriminatory Laws, Says
Merchants' Spokesman

Nanking, Nov. 2.—If the Chinese Government would not take effective measures to protect Chinese in the Philippines, they would soon be driven from the islands, Mr. Alfonso S. Y. Clap, president of the Philippine Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, declared in a report before the conference of the newly inaugurated National Federation of Chambers of Commerce to-day.

Mr. Clap said that since the Philippines achieved independence, the Filipinos, out of their strong national consciousness, had become increasingly anti-Chinese. Numerous bills discriminating against Chinese had been adopted. Overseas Chinese had been deprived of their right to invest in industries and land in the Philippines.—Central News.

Paris, Nov. 2.—The journalists' strike at Lyons ended to-day. The strike for a 25 per cent wage increase, which started on Thursday, was followed by a walk-out of journalists in several big provincial centres.—Reuter.

REMEMBRANCE DAY



EARL HAIG'S FUND
HONGKONG.

Remembrance Day will be observed on 10th November.

Flowers will be sold on Saturday, 8th November.

It is a day of remembrance dedicated to those who fought and endured so much between 1914/18 and 1939/45. It has become also an occasion when those in distant parts of the Empire turn their thoughts to Britain and feel that they share that great tradition which has created and so splendidly maintained throughout the centuries.

It is even more necessary than ever before to the Chinese Haig's Fund for the war Disabled. The need is great, and the Committee of the British Legion feel that you will wish to be identified in an endeavour to alleviate the distress of the present and future sufferers.

If you wish to contribute something to so deserving a cause, please send your cheque to "Remembrance Day Fund" and send to Messrs. Percy Smith & Co., Windsor House, Hongkong. Donations will be acknowledged in the Press.

NOTICE

BUILDING FOR SALE.

The undersigned is prepared to receive on behalf of the Owners Tenders for the purchase of No. 10 Ice House Street, Sec. A of M. L. 2A.

Permits to inspect the building may be obtained from the undersigned during office hours.

Tenders should be addressed to the undersigned at their offices in a sealed cover endorsed "Tender for Purchase of No. 10 Ice House Street" and should be delivered not later than twelve noon on the 23rd November next.

The highest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Dated the 25th October, 1946.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Bldg., 4th Floor, Hong Kong.

NOTICE

TO ADVERTISERS

Advertisers requiring space in the "Telegraph" Saturday Supplement are requested to make reservations not later than noon on Wednesdays. Copy should be submitted at the same time.

PREMISES WANTED

BRITISH Business lady, age 35, urgently requires room. Willing to share. With Chinese family too. Preferably Hongkong. Box 100 (HK Telegraph).

Crossword Puzzle

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

ACROSS

- First spot
- Part of style
- Male cat
- Sh. chair
- Before greeting
- Part to an amid
- Small fish
- Waltz
- Capital of Peru
- Word of warning
- Death noose
- Ready
- Fury
- Good habit
- Nathan Hale
- was one
- leaving

DOWN

- 20—Compass point
- Motion with
- French article
- 28—Cure
- 27—Iron comb
- 30—Kiss
- 31—Kiss
- 32—Crippled
- 33—Instant (abbr.)
- 34—Fish egg
- 35—Crest
- 36—Traveling bag
- 37—Gravities (abbr.)

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- 35—Crest
- 36—Traveling bag
- 37—Gravities (abbr.)

DOWN

- 1—Festival
- 2—Cure
- 3—Cure
- 4—Cure
- 5—Cure
- 6—Cure
- 7—Cure
- 8—Cure
- 9—Cure
- 10—Cure
- 11—Cure
- 12—Cure
- 13—Cure
- 14—Cure
- 15—Cure
- 16—Cure
- 17—Cure
- 18—Cure
- 19—Cure
- 21—Cure
- 22—Cure
- 23—Cure
- 24—Cure
- 25—Cure
- 26—Cure
- 29—Cure
- 30—Cure
- 31—Cure
- 32—Cure
- 33—Cure
- 34—Cure
- 35—Cure
- 36—Cure
- 37—Cure

According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1946, by Ely Culbertson)

The declarer in to-day's deal adopted a line of play for his slam contract that gave him the vital "extra chance."

North, dealer.
North-south vulnerable.

NORTH
♠ J 10 9
♥ A 3 2
♦ A J 10
♣ A 6 5

WEST
♠ Q 7 2
♥ K Q 10 8
♦ 8 6 5
♣ Q 10 7

EAST
♠ A D 3
♥ 7 7 0 3
♦ 8 7 4 2
♣ 9 8 3

SOUTH
♠ A K 8 5 4
♥ D 9
♦ K Q 3
♣ K J 4

The bidding:
North: 1♠, 2♠, 3♠, 4♠, 5♠, 6♠, 7♠, 8♠, 9♠, 10♠, 11♠, 12♠, 13♠, 14♠, 15♠, 16♠, 17♠, 18♠, 19♠, 20♠, 21♠, 22♠, 23♠, 24♠, 25♠, 26♠, 27♠, 28♠, 29♠, 30♠, 31♠, 32♠, 33♠, 34♠, 35♠, 36♠, 37♠, 38♠, 39♠, 40♠, 41♠, 42♠, 43♠, 44♠, 45♠, 46♠, 47♠, 48♠, 49♠, 50♠, 51♠, 52♠, 53♠, 54♠, 55♠, 56♠, 57♠, 58♠, 59♠, 60♠, 61♠, 62♠, 63♠, 64♠, 65♠, 66♠, 67♠, 68♠, 69♠, 70♠, 71♠, 72♠, 73♠, 74♠, 75♠, 76♠, 77♠, 78♠, 79♠, 80♠, 81♠, 82♠, 83♠, 84♠, 85♠, 86♠, 87♠, 88♠, 89♠, 90♠, 91♠, 92♠, 93♠, 94♠, 95♠, 96♠, 97♠, 98♠, 99♠, 100♠.

West opened the heart king, and declarer studied the dummy for some time. He saw that even if he could run the trump suit without loss, he still would need good luck to get three club tricks. Rather than depend on

two breaks, he chose a somewhat complicated (but highly successful) plan.

After taking the heart ace South ruffed heart, then laid down the ace and king of spades. He led to the diamond ten, ruffed a second heart, then went back to dummy by overtaking the diamond queen with the ace, and ruffed the last heart.

Now, with the closed hand out of trumps and the lone jack in dummy, declarer put the thinking touches on the line of play he had adopted. He cashed the diamond king, then entered dummy with a low club to the ace, and led the spade jack, not knowing which defender would win but in the certain knowledge that this throw-in play offered the best chance.

Both defenders had followed suit to all the heart leads, and there was only one diamond still outstanding. True, if the player who got in with the spade queen had the diamond, he could cash it, but there was nothing South could do at this stage about that. When, actually, East discarded the diamond on the spade jack, South knew he was home, since West forced into the lead, would obviously have to return a club to South's king-jack tenace.

By Ernie Bushmiller

NANCY Sluggo's Revenge

LOOK BOY—
AT DAT BIG
FOUNTAIN
PEN

WOW

FOUNTAIN
PENS

STOP HANGIN'
AROUND MY
STORE—
SCRAM!

I'LL SHOW DAT
OLD GROCCH

FOUNTAIN
PENS

THEY LEAK

Russia Proving Same Question Mark In Finance As In Politics

THE International Monetary Fund and the World Bank are ready to get down to the business of stabilising world finances and the flow of international commerce—but before a definite policy in either direction can be enforced, a number of globular headaches will have to be solved.

Russia, France, Czechoslovakia in Europe, and Paraguay in Latin-America are among the countries who offer problems to the Boards of Governors of the two institutions who presently are meeting in Washington, says United Press.

Russia is proving to be the same question mark in international finance that she is in diplomatic manoeuvring.

Since the meetings at Bretton Woods, when the two institutions came into existence, the Soviets have not indicated just what the Kremlin's ultimate intentions are. The only known fact is that Russia, so far, is not a partner in the business. One of the first tasks confronting the governors is whether they should exert pressure on Moscow to join the circle, or whether their efforts should be confined merely to getting a definite answer.

The World Bank has for its major purpose lending money for world reconstruction and economic development. The International Monetary Fund is to stabilise world currencies and buy and sell those currencies. M. Camille Gutt, director, has already sent out to member nations requests for information on their official currency and rates of exchange. The first to reply was the United States which, although it gave its answer on the value of the dollar in terms of gold at the same time informed Monsieur Gutt that it saw no reason for entering into any discussion on the subject.

THE Fund, at present has only \$744,000 at its disposal, but when it begins functioning it will have a potential \$5,720,000,000 in cash and promissory notes. M. Gutt's chief worry is to have all of the 39 members of the Fund agree on the par value of their currencies before midnight of December 31, the deadline.

Three major matters of policy confront the governors. First will be the adoption of sets of by-laws for both the Bank and Fund. These have been drafted by the directors and will be submitted to the governors for final approval.

The second issue deals with a request from Paraguay for an increase in the quotas it subscribes to both the Bank and the Fund. This is of major importance for if the governors permit Paraguay to increase its subscriptions, it means giving the little Latin-American country more prestige in that part of the world, in addition to posing the possibility of making re-shuffling of the entire list of quotas necessary. The larger a country's quota, the wider is the scope of its participation in the Bank and the Fund.

A third problem involves membership applications of several Middle-East countries and Italy.

THE Mid-East countries that want to join are Turkey, Syria, and Trans-Jordan. The United States is supporting the applications of all four countries. Little opposition is seen for the above three countries, but minor fireworks can be expected on Italy. Greece-Yugo-Slavia and

Ethiopia have opposed Italian participation.

Russia is not alone in being one of the countries that participated in the Bretton Woods discussions but which have not signed the Bank and Fund agreements.

Others are Australia, New Zealand, Haiti, Liberia, and Venezuela. Colombia has signed the Fund agreement but not that for joining part in the Bank's operations. An error in drafting of the Colombian Enabling Act is responsible for that, and it can be corrected by the Colombian assembly.

However, all these countries have until midnight, December 31, to join on the same footing with those who have already signed up. Otherwise they can be admitted only by the approval of the boards of governors.

France and Czechoslovakia have already informally requested the Bank for credits totalling over \$500,000,000. The Bank President, Mr. Meyer, in his conversation with investment experts, has been seeking to learn how the Bank can deal with commercial or private banks or investment houses on getting money to meet demands made on the Bank.

Specifically, he wants to know how much interest the Bank will have to pay and what kind of a market it can be expected.

MANY monetary minds believe the Bank will be able to obtain money on the same terms as the United States government—at 2 per cent—while others, conscious of the fact other nations than the United States will be among the guarantors, believe that the Bank will have to demand higher interest than the terms on which the Federal Government can borrow. The latter view prevails among the Bank's officers. The general opinion is that a 12-year loan at 3 per cent will be the average.

Raising money for the Fund, however, is a simpler problem, as it will operate with cash and promissory notes issued by the member nations, establishing a central fund from which members can obtain foreign exchange for short periods when their own currency seems in danger of deterioration because of local conditions.

The biggest job facing M. Gutt and the Fund is negotiating the rates at which the 39 member nation currencies will be stabilised. There is expected to be some difficulty with this, as some Latin-American countries are reported considering devaluations and recent changes in the Canadian dollar and the franc also will have to be taken into consideration.

However, once the exchange rates are set, the members are prohibited from varying their rates more than one per cent.

PREVENTING ANOTHER PEARL HARBOR

Pearl Harbour, Nov. 3 (UP).—Vice Admiral John Price, Commander of the US naval air forces in the Pacific, said to-day that two PV-2 Neptunes similar to the Truculent Turtle will be assigned to the Pacific, permitting the types of reconnaissance which would have prevented Pearl Harbour.

He said the planes have a flight radius of 2,500 miles and can spot

PI ANTI-CRIME DRIVE

Manila, Nov. 3 (UP).—The police look a major step in an all-out campaign against crime to-day with the purchase of 30 radio transmitter and receiver sets for installation in police cars and outposts in the city suburbs.

Carrier formations three days sailing time away from any target. "There would have been no Pearl Harbour if these planes had been available then," Admiral Price said.

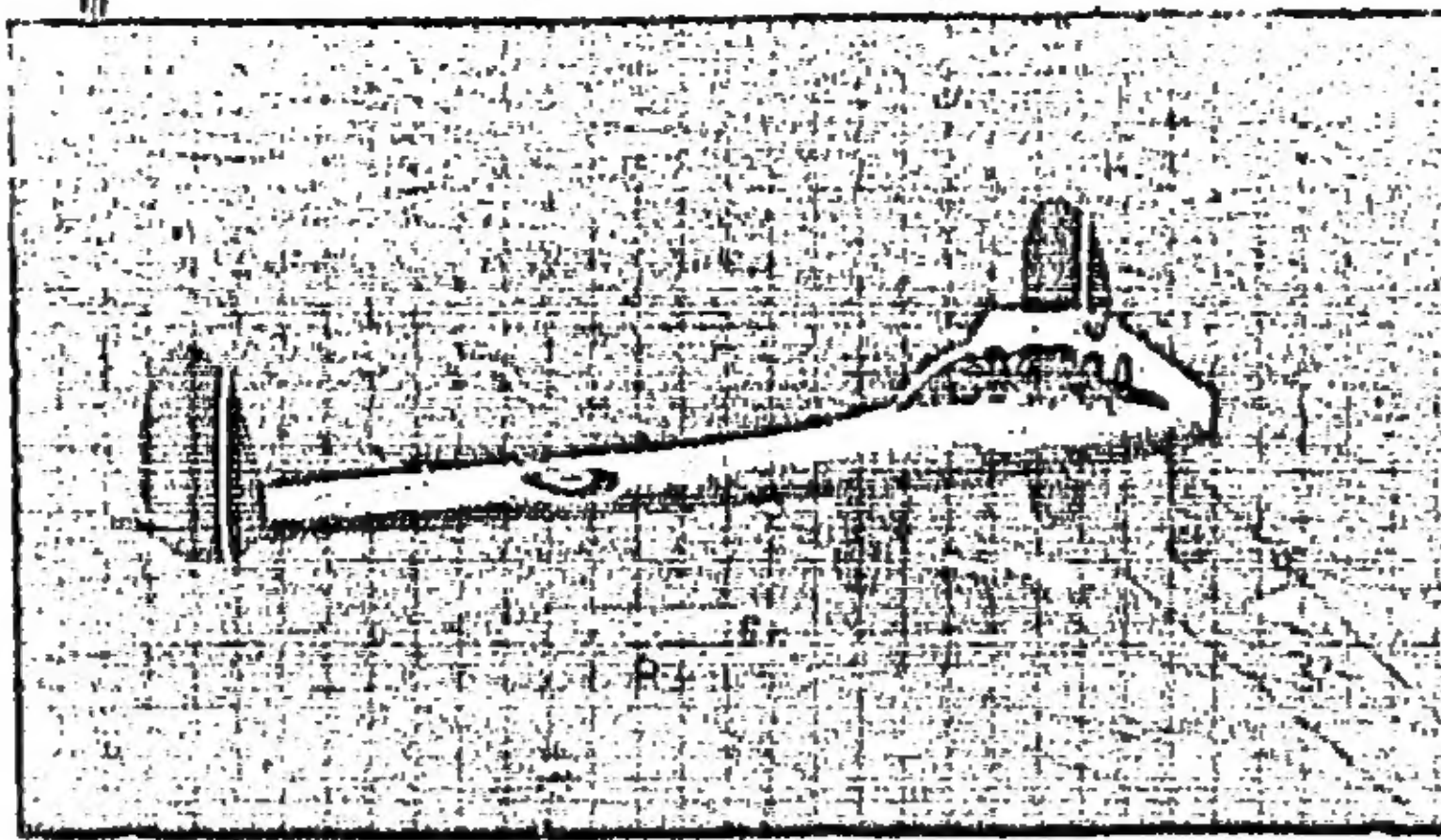
SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"All I want to borrow is the down payment on a house, dad—I can finance an auto, a radio, a maid and any other little necessities myself!"

THE FLYING WING



The quest for the Flying Wing, an aircraft without fuselage or tail-plane has at last succeeded. The Armstrong Whitworth tailless glider has been constructed to provide data for a larger powered flying wing now being built. It is believed that this highly efficient aerodynamic form for which a great future is envisaged will lead to the simplified structure of aircraft of great strength. The glider, which carries a pilot and engineer observer has a wing span of 54 feet, wing area 412 square feet and total weight—6,000 lbs.

SAKHALIN SETTLERS.

Russian Farmers Respond To Nation's Call

SPEEDY REHABILITATION

Moscow, Nov. 3.—Eighteen thousand Soviet citizens have arrived in the ports of Southern Sakhalin during the past few months to populate collective farms and industries newly established in the cold, bleak territory formerly ruled by Japan, lying north of Hokkaido in the Japanese home islands.

Transported by the largest Soviet ships available in Pacific waters, the new settlers brought with them their families and entire possessions, including cows, tools, and household goods. The ships made nine special trips between the mainland and island ports.

Sakhalin, which was formerly between Soviet and Japanese control, the 50th parallel, has since the surrender of Japan been entirely controlled by Russia.

A series of descriptive articles in the Moscow "Komsomol Pravda," the Communist youth organ, gives details of the development of the territory since Russian troops entered it last autumn.

These articles telling of the hardships and riches of the region, and of the success of settlers who have already moved to the island and established themselves, are designed to excite the adventurous spirit of youth and swell the ranks of those desiring to go.

Similar articles in the past describing the settling of the Russian Polar regions and Far East helped in mobilising sturdy young Russians to trek eastward. They were especially effective in waking the urge for adventure which led many young Russians to the word to aid in the settlement of the city of Komsomolsk, started in 1932.

From Central Russia

Many of the farmers now reaching southern Sakhalin come from Penza, Tombov, Kaluga and Kursk districts in the central part of Russia proper.

Already, the paper reports, 23 collective farms have been established by the end of this year. It is expected that 500 new houses will have been built to accommodate settlers.

The first large group of teachers, mainly from the central part of the Soviet Union and the Urals, has recently arrived to open Soviet schools.

A southern Sakhalin shipping company has been organised, and regular services have been begun between the island and the mainland.

Members of the company's subsidising on the new ration lost 2½ pounds in 10 days, but their efficiency was not impaired.

Armed guards were stationed at the only entrance to the mountain-locked bivouac area, dubbed "starvation village" by the GIs. The guards were to discourage "food smuggling" apt to crop up as a salvation for soldiers with big appetites.

REMARKABLE CURES BY INDIAN GIRL

London, Nov. 3 (UP).—The Exchange Telegraph reported to-day from Jhansi, India, that a 12-year-old servant girl has miraculous powers.

The agency said the girl touched a leper one day in a crowd and he was miraculously cured. Last Sunday she cured a Bombay beggar who had been blind from birth. On the same day she touched a man from Nappur who had been paralysed for several years and his paralysis ended.

The Exchange dispatch added that thousands of people from Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and other Indian cities are pouring into Jhansi village to see the girl.

SEARCHING FOR NORTH MAGNETIC POLE

New York, Nov. 3 (UP).—Scientists in navigation have proposed that a new well-organised surface and air expedition be made to the top of the world to ascertain the exact location of the North magnetic Pole. This Pole, originally believed to be some 1,200 miles from the north geographic Pole, has shifted—or else earlier computations were all wrong.

It is necessary, according to the scientists, to determine the location of the magnetic pole if aeroplane pilots flying polar regions are to navigate with any degree of accuracy. If not they may find themselves going west when they expected to be travelling east.

NEW MAYOR OF TSINAN

Tsinan, Nov. 3.—Mr Wang Sung-wu has been appointed Mayor of this city, succeeding Mr Sun Ching-ming, who has resigned.—Central News.

WELSH NEWSLETTER

Spartan Patience Of Hard-Pressed People

Wales did not figure so prominently in the "squattling" drama as some other parts of the country. This may surprise some people because Wales is far from being immune from the universal crop of pressing post-war problems.

Indeed, Wales, as I have, often emphasised in this letter, has some problems which other parts of Britain are not troubled with to the same extent in these times when the "new World" is being born through much travail. So don't think the housing shortage has been miraculously overcome in the first year of peace. The situation is being eased here and there, but there are many more new houses, both temporary and permanent, in the planning stage still than there are actually built or even nearing completion.

In some of the big Welsh towns and, of course, in the heavily populated industrial valleys, overcrowding is serious and, unfortunately, must continue so for a long time yet. Dissatisfaction with this state of affairs flares up from time to time in letters to the press, in sharp criticism as council meetings, in conversations on street corners and on the buses and train, and recently even in a march of protest by men and women from all parts of South Wales through the main streets of Cardiff. But on the whole, even the hardest-pressed people in Wales are still "taking it" with spartan patience. One reason for this is that most of the people recognise that re-housing is the toughest of all the post-war tasks. Irritated as they are by the delays in obtaining big-scale results they realise the tremendous difficulties in the way and are still prepared to endure a little longer until the Government gets a fair chance to grapple with this super-problem.

The Welsh Character

There is perhaps another reason for the patience of Welsh people in face of this housing famine. I think it is the Welsh character itself. In many of the Welsh valleys drawn-out industrial depression put tens of thousands of people in a jam. Mass unemployment impoverished not only families but the local councils. There was not much money available for housing development.

How many people "made do" even then. The most severely-hit families shared their homes with others who had no homes at all. This spirit of mutual help in adversity is still strong in Wales. It is still helping thousands to endure in this new emergency caused by post-war shortages. But many voices are warning the Government not to stretch this Welsh virtue to the breaking point.

The common sense attitude of the leading Welsh local authorities towards the "squattling" problem has also relieved a great deal of the tension. Newport (Mon) Borough Council, for instance, with a waiting list of 5,000 people without homes, set about creating a communal living centre on practical and individual lines.

When the Army vacated a large mansion in its own grounds recently the Council took immediate possession thus forestalling a possible rough and ready "squattling" invasion. But the authority recognised just the same that many families were in a desperate position, and selected a number of "tenants" to occupy the camp. The scheme was thoroughly organised. Incoming families had to give an undertaking that they would live in the Army huts on a truly communal "help your neighbour" footing. The camp was cleaned and freshened up by men "tenants". The Council provided sanitary and other facilities. A community mess-room was established. The deputy Town Clerk was appointed camp warden and, like members of the "tenants" committee that helped him run the camp, went to live in one of the Nissen huts. Cardiff City Council also has its organised centre for relieving the plight of some of its thousands of houseless people. It can only be a temporary expedient but it is a blessing for many families who were weary of long-deferred hope. And it is certainly a way out of the dilemma in which the Government and local authorities found themselves through the epidemic of indiscriminate and irresponsible "squattling", but, of course, the real solution in Wales as elsewhere is a speeding up of housing plans.

COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE CORPS IN FINLAND

Stockholm, Nov. 2 (UP).—The Finnish State Police said in a statement that the entire 750 members of the counter-intelligence corps of the Finnish High Command fled to Sweden after the armistice and continued anti-Soviet activity.

The statement said the chief, Col. Pasanen, stayed in Finland but directed work in Sweden by using courier traffic to the Finnish Legation in Stockholm.

PERSIAN DENIAL OF OIL PERMIT EXTENSION

London, Nov. 3.—Teheran radio to-day stated that Mohamed Ali Farman, the Minister for Labour and Propaganda, had denied a newspaper report that the Persian Government had extended by three months a permit granted to the Anglo-Soviet-Persian Oil Company for the exploitation of oil in Northern Persia.—Reuter.

SHOWING TO-DAY **QUEEN'S** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

He Saw Them All!
... now they live for you on the screen!

ERNE PYLES
"STORY OF"
G.I. JOE
BURGESSED CREDIT CRITIQUE
ROBUST MILITARY ACTION
WITTY COMEDY
WITTY COMEDY

NEXT CHANGE! ED. G. ROBINSON in "TAMPICO"

CENTRAL THEATRE

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

PRIMITIVE BEAUTIES IN A SECRET JUNGLE KINGDOM
Edgar Rice Burroughs
TARZAN AND THE AMAZONS
Weissmuller
Joyce Sheffield
Produced by SOL LESSER
Associate Producer and Director NUT NEWMAN

LEE THEATRE

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.

Columbia Pictures
presents with pride
a new form of screen entertainment in which glorious music springs from the story... just as the story springs from the heart...

A Song to Remember
in TECHNICOLOR
Paul Muni
Muni Oberon
with CORNEL WILDE
HINA FOCH "GEORGE COULOURIS
Screen Play by Sidney Buchman Directed by CHARLES VIDOR

SHOWING TO-DAY **MAJESTIC** At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

Charles BOYER • Ingrid BERGMAN • Joseph COTTEN
fascinating melodrama
"GASLIGHT"
with DAME MAY WHITTY—ANGELA LANSBURY
NEXT CHANGE "A YANK AT ETON"

LADY CRIPPS IN PEIPING COLLABORATORS GUILTY

Peiping, Nov. 2.—Lady Cripps, President of the British United Aid to China Fund, arrived here to-day by plane from Chengchow (Honan) with her daughter, secretary and other. She will remain here for three days before continuing her tour to Mukden.—Central News.

Nanking, Nov. 2.—Kiang Kan-fu, former puppet President of the Examination Yuan, Peng Nien, former Social Affairs Minister, and Pang Yu-Kwei, former puppet Mayor of Tientsin, were sentenced to life imprisonment to-day by the High Court.—Central News.

Socialism In One Commonwealth Is A Fabian Aim

London, Nov. 3.—Socialism in one Commonwealth was put forward as a Fabian aim in a speech by the Minister of Food, Mr. John Strachey before a huge audience at the Fabian Society's Diamond Jubilee rally at the Albert Hall to-night.

One part of the problem of Socialist development within the Commonwealth and Empire was, he said, that of securing parallel co-operative planning by Labour Dominion Southern Dominions of New Zealand and Australia.

"In the other major Dominion—Canada—we do not have a Labour Government but we have one which is willing to take great steps in constructive economic planning such as the recent Canadian wheat contract. I believe that in the long term the key to the solution of the food problem in this country lies precisely in the Fabian Socialist planning of foods resources in the British Commonwealth. For it is not a question of Socialism in one country—it is a question of socialism in one Commonwealth," he said.

Speeches were also made by the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, the Lord President of the Council, Mr. Herbert Morrison, and the Minister of Education, Miss Ellen Wilkinson. Professor Harold Lasker was in the chair.—Reuter.

(Continued from Page 1)

crete step would emerge before the end of the Assembly in late November or early December.

Britain and some Latin-American nations were waging a discreet battle in an effort to sidetrack the issue but so far they appear to have little chance of success. Contentions that the Spanish question was still "internal affairs" and that United Nations "intervention" would only strengthen Franco have proved ineffectual in blocking demands for action to force a change on the Iberian Peninsula.

The fight of smaller nations against the Big Powers' veto rights in the Security Council became channelled into a specific battle over the admission of new members. Although the Political and Security Committee expressed the views of Afghanistan, Iceland and Sweden and formal Assembly approval was a foregone conclusion, several smaller nations bitterly attacked the Security Council's failure to recommend the admission of Albania, Slam, Mongolia, Transjordan, Eire and Portugal in its session.

Turning to the obvious fact that the United States and British members of the Security Council had blocked the admission of Albania and Mongolia while the Soviets barred the entry of Slam, Transjordan, Iceland and Portugal because of power bloc considerations, the Egyptian and Chinese delegations were reported by others as "challenged" the right of the Security Council to keep the names from going before the Assembly.

Registered and parcel mail closes half an hour before ordinary letters. All parcels close at Kowloon PO half an hour earlier than elsewhere.

Monday, November 4

Batavia, Calcutta (Bosch), 3 p.m.
Canton (Kwang Tung) 4 p.m.
Cebu, Fuzhou, Shanghai
(CNAC) 3.30 p.m.
Macao, Tainan, Shekai (Kwong Sang)
3.30 p.m.; 4.30 p.m. on Ship.
Manila, Singapore 4 p.m.
Hongkong (Fook Iing) 4 p.m.
Canton (Kwang Tung) 4 p.m.; 2 a.m.

Tuesday, November 5

Shanghai [Taitse] 10 a.m.
Cebu, Hongkong, London
Shanghai (Wing bang) noon.
Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi,
Augusta, Madras, Bombay, Amoy,
Marseilles, London, New York, Canada
(BOAC) 8 p.m.
Cheung, Chungking, Kunming (CATO)
3.30 p.m.
Macao, Tainan, Shekai (Kwong Sang)
3.30 p.m.
Batavia (Faithan) 4 p.m.

Wednesday, November 6

Canton, Shanghai (CNAC) 3 a.m.
Manila, Singapore 4 p.m.
Macao, Tainan, Shekai (Kwong Sang)
Cheung 1 a.m.
Calcutta, Delhi, London (Air)
3 p.m.
Bangkok, Singapore, Colombo, Saigon,
Rangoon, Hongkong (HAGAT) 3 p.m.
Macao, Tainan, Shekai (Kwong Sang)
3.30 p.m.
Canton (Kwan Liu) 4 p.m.
Canton (Train) 4 p.m.

Berlin, Nov. 3. (UP)—German postal officials today inspected a letter addressed "His Imperial Majesty Emperor William II, Unter den Linden, 36 Berlin, NW Germany." In the left hand corner of the envelope it was marked "personal." The Nacht Express, which carried a picture of the envelope, commented that either there are too few schools or not enough mad houses in New Orleans.

Story books and detailed newspaper accounts have told the emperor's flight from Germany after the first world war and his subsequent death in Holland. His palace at 36 Unter den Linden was damaged beyond repair in World War II.

The contents of the envelope could not be learned.

The envelope bore three cent stamp and a New Orleans postmark vouching for its authenticity.

London, Nov. 3.—International support for a scheme to form the Nile Valley Board which will control and develop on a scale hitherto undetermined, the resources of the Nile, is sought by an Egyptian now in London.

He is 61-years old Adrein Daninos, barrister and agricultural engineering expert who has devoted his life to a study of the Nile.

He is going to France, Sweden, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and the United States to seek support for his scheme. He has plans which he claims would make the Nile navigable to 2,000-ton vessels for 4,000 miles, and turn millions of acres of desert into flourishing agricultural communities.

As a result Egypt's standard of living and her potential value as a world market would increase enormously.

He pointed out that the Nile is an international waterway of importance not only to Egypt and the Sudan but to Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, the Belgian Congo, Ethiopia and Eritrea.

The only satisfactory method of getting the maximum benefit from the Nile as a source of irrigation and electric power and an international highway would be by international form of control by an international board of administrators.

Bucharest, Nov. 3. (UP)—The Rumanian Government has replied to the Anglo-American notes of October 28, rejecting them in principle.

It said the Anglo-American notes constituted intervention in Rumanian internal affairs and infringement of sovereignty, which not even the armistice permits.

The British were accused of getting one-side information. Both notes were rejected on the same principles which governed the Rumanian reply of June 18, that after the Moscow decisions any observations on non-compliance must be made by all three Powers jointly.

However, the Rumanian government hastened to assure Britain and the United States that it would implement the Moscow agreement and hold free elections on November 19.

Independence, Nov. 3 (UP).—President Truman to-day reaffirmed the United States intention of seeking sole trusteeship of Japanese-mandated islands needed for the security programme.

In a statement through his Press Secretary, Mr Charles Ross, Mr Truman said United States policy was still what he announced on January 15 last when he said the Japanese-mandated islands would be kept under sole trusteeship by the United States as long as they were needed.

weekly State Department broadcasts on "foreign policy," Mr John Foster Dulles urged immediate United States and United Nations action on the question of Japanese mandated islands.

He said: "A case can be made for annexation on the theory that there is practically no native population. But in my opinion a better case can be made for strategic trusteeship with the United States as sole trustee. No case at all can be made for the continuing incision."

MERCY SHIP FOR SALE

Liverpool, Nov. 3.—The wartime mercy ship, the 11,000 tons Swedish liner Drottningholm, is to be sold to a newly-formed company in Panama and will ply between South America and the Mediterranean. The figure paid was 4,000,000 Swedish kroner and is said to be a record for a 40-year-old ship.—Reuter.

accept the idea of a conference on free navigation of the Danube, asserting that that is a question solely for riparian states to decide without the presence of any other nations.

With world peace hopes hanging in the balance and the shadow of the atom bomb looming ever heavier over their deliberations, the United Nations delegates at the week's end hoped that the forthcoming session, both of the Security Council and the Big Four, would be productive of more agreement than had been obtained during the past 11 days at Flushing and Lake Success.

Weymouth, Nov. 3.—The British Home Fleet steamed into Portland naval base to-day after four days of mock battles with lurking "enemy" submarines, destroyers and warplanes, and a convoy "raid" in which defence methods were used which would have been employed if the war against Japan had continued.

Commanded by Admiral Sir E. Neville Syfret, In the mighty battleship King George V, the force, which included Britain's newest cruiser, Superb, which was commissioned after the outbreak of war with Japan, had stemmed from the far north of Scotland to the south of England in its exercises.

As Capt W.D.A. Robson climbed from the bridge of the Superb, he addressed us in the following words: "In some way, peacetime exercises are more strenuous than wartime actions.... Now we have long work ahead of us preparing an analysis of the exercises."

The exercises included individual and unit maneuvers, defense, offense and attack action. Seafires and Fireflies from an aircraft carrier, Sunderlands of the Coastal Command, and Royal Air Force planes co-operated, and eleven submarines were included in the "Blue" attack force.

South of the Hebrides four supply vessels forming the "fleet train" were used to carry imaginary supplies and fuel to every ship in face of combined underwater and air attack.

It was similar to that experienced by North Canadian convoys and the defence would have been put into operation had the war with Japan continued.—Hester.

(Continued from Page 1)

timber, oil, and transport, be handed over to Burmese concerns, that the Government of Burma Act (1935) be amended so that only domiciled Burmese citizens be given franchise in the coming elections, that all foreign troops be withdrawn from Burma as soon as possible and that the tribal areas at present under jurisdiction of the Government be immediately incorporated into Burma proper.

The split between the Communists and Aung San's followers within the AFPL which had been growing for some time and which has now become decisive, aroused great interest in Rangoon to-day. The strength of the AFPL, which held the majority of seats in the Executive Council, is regarded as having been considerably impaired. Speculation is rife as to the outcome of the anti-Aung San propaganda which the Communist party proposed to carry out throughout the country.

Political observers are of the opinion that the Communists can definitely create a good deal of nuisance, such as labor strikes and peasant unrest, which would retard the rehabilitation campaign and thus weaken the present administration.

recently released from hospital after recovering from wounds sustained in an attempted assassination last September, will be sworn in as an Executive Council member for Education and Arts at Government House here to-morrow.—Reuter.

London, Nov. 3.—A booklet entitled "The Facts About Sarawak" has been published here by William Charles Crocker, acting as solicitor for Capt. Bertram Brooke, Tuan Muda of Sarawak, and Anthony Brooke, Raja Muda of Sarawak.

Anthony Brooke proposes to seek a judicial decree declaring the "cessation" of the island to Britain by his uncle Sir Charles Vyner Brooke. Copies of the booklet are being distributed among Members of Parliament, representing all parties, and other leaders of the community.

In a foreword, Anthony Brooke writes: "Public interest has been aroused by the transformation of the independent state of Sarawak into a Crown Colony. It is believed that a study of the facts will convince the reader that the means taken to secure the cession of the state were irregular and, contrary to the wishes of the Atlantic charter, the people were disregarded and overruled."—Reuter.

A new mailing list is now being prepared and all Old Customers and Prospective Ones are asked to register their names so that they may be notified of the plans which Mackintosh's are making to ensure an equitable distribution of the limited stocks available.

Registration forms may be obtained from the store in Alexandra Building during the usual office hours; it is requested that new customers be sponsored by old ones.

Alexandra Building Des Voeux Road

Washington, Nov. 3.—The bloc votes of such minorities as Jewry, Roman Catholics and Poles or Germans will play a big part when the United States goes to the polls on Tuesday for the mid-term election, in which the entire House of Representatives and one-third of the Senate will be elected afresh.

The Palestine crisis and the part United States statesmen have played in it has brought to the notice of the world an apparently disproportionate influence that America's minorities wield over the destinies of peoples for months before national election.

Jews are by no means the only such party. German stock forms the largest foreign group in the country. Some of them are in the forefront of the movement in Germany, or with German-born parents, are concentrated most powerfully in Missouri, Wisconsin and Ohio. Politicians in New York, Illinois, Michigan and Maryland have also to take them into account.

The recent speech of the Secretary of State, Mr James Byrnes, on the future of Germany and the part the United States might play in it, is expected to have a direct influence on the vote in such areas.

Poles comprise one of the most vocal "pressure" group," but even more powerful than national minorities are religious minorities. This is most obvious in the case of Jews, who do not, however, wield nearly as much influence as the 24,000,000 strong Roman Catholics of Irish, Polish and Italian descent.

Opposition to Communism is the keynote of any political appeal to this bloc.

Bloc vote is even more diversified by the closely controlled Negro, farming, labour and ex-servicemen minorities.

President Franklin Roosevelt won a large section of the Negro vote away from the Republican Party, and under the banner of "Progressivism" and a "Anti-Discrimination" the Democratic Party is attempting to keep things that way.—Reuter.

Singapore, Nov. 3.—The committee drafting the new Malayan constitution proposals has adjourned for 10 days to enable full consideration to be given its recommendations as to what is needed as a whole, before these are submitted in final form at their next session, an official statement from Kuala Lumpur stated to-day.

The Malay Federation in place of the Malayan Union.

The British Government's plans for the future administration of Malaya, announced in October last year, provided for a Malayan Union of the nine states in the peninsula, with the two British settlements of Penang and Malacca and the separate colony of Singapore.

There would be a governor of the Union, a Governor of the Colony and a Governor-General, covering both the Union and the Colony. Both the Union and the Colony have met considerable opposition from Malaya, particularly from the Sultans, and on July 5 this year it was announced that considerable modifications had been made to the proposed constitution after consultations with the Sultans. The new constitution would give the Sultans, whereby the Union would become a federation and the governor a high commissioner.

Mr Malcolm MacDonald, the Governor-General of the Malayan Union and Singapore, will fly to London towards the end of this month. It is believed that he will take documents regarding the constitution which, if approved by the Cabinet and by the non-Malay domiciled communities in Malaya, will give the country a federation instead of a Malayan Union, the proposals for which were the cause of controversy.—Ruter.

Sofia, Nov. 3.—Kosta Lulchev, Secretary-General of the Bulgarian Social Democratic party, and his daughter Violina, are among some 22 Opposition leaders to be tried shortly for making alleged false statements about the freedom of Bulgarian elections last Sunday, which resulted in a victory for the Communist-dominated Fatherland front.

of the Election Observation Commission, said in a statement published to-day that the elections were free. He mentioned numerous cases of alleged intimidation, blank voting papers and confinement of Opposition leaders in labour camps. Both the Government and the Opposition press continued to-day to accuse their opponents of terrorism before and during the elections. — Reuters.

London, Nov. 3.—Swedish Government representatives have concluded a trade agreement with British and American zones in Berlin, reports Hamburg radio 4-to-night. Businessmen can henceforth travel between both zones to conclude contracts. Sweden expects delivery of calcium, diesel motors, photographic apparatus, instruments and toys. Sweden will deliver naphtha, paper, cloth and chemicals to Germany. Many Swedish banks are prepared to extend credits available to finance German exports to Sweden, the radio added.—B.L.T.

Berlin, Nov. 3.—Seventy-seven thousand phials of potassium cyanide—the suicide poison used by Goebbels, Himmler and other leading Nazis—were seized by the German criminal police in Wilmersdorf district of Berlin when they arrested 34-year-old Gunther Fulfr, of Charlottenburg, with his black market agent, for the sale of phials to labourers.

The phials—each of which contained a fatal dose—had been sent to a chemical firm in January, 1944, but had somehow fallen into Wolff's possession.—Reuter.

Frankfurt, Nov. 3.—Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Military Governor of the United States zone, in a radio broadcast to the United States to-day called the 18-months' occupation, said German armed forces in the zone had been dissolved, war factories had been or were being destroyed and 400,000 Nazis removed from public posts, 1,700,000 de-Nazification questionnaires examined and the German people were now drafting a new more comprehensive de-Nazification program.

Everything possible was being done to raise the German standard of living and increase the coal output, —Reuter.

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